Table III.B.3.a(1998) Percent of number of full-time State and local government employees by government type and size and census division: United States, 1998

| Division | All State and local governments | State governments | Local governments |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Less than 250 employees | $\begin{array}{r} 250-999 \\ \text { employees } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000-4,999 \\ & \text { employees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5,000-9,999 } \\ & \text { employees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000 \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { employees } \end{array}$ |
| United States | 12,924,778 | 27.3\% | 13.5\% | 16.6\% | 19.6\% | 8.0\% | 14.9\% |
| Census division: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 614,735 | 29.8\% | 10.8\% | 28.9\% | 20.9\%* | 6.7\% | -- |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,905,373 | 26.5\% | 10.4\% | 17.8\% | 12.0\% | 7.2\%* | 26.0\% |
| East North Central | 1,935,052 | 24.0\% | 19.9\% | 24.5\% | 16.2\% | 3.4\% | 12.0\% |
| West North Central | 944,399 | 27.0\% | 29.0\% | 15.5\% | 19.3\%* | 7.6\% | -- |
| South Atlantic | 2,431,017 | 27.4\% | 6.4\% | 9.3\% | 25.0\% | 12.7\% | 19.1\% |
| East South Central | 914,308 | 37.0\% | 10.2\% | 19.3\% | 21.3\% | 4.8\% | 7.5\% |
| West South Central | 1,637,781 | 26.7\% | 15.0\% | 19.2\% | 19.0\% | 8.6\% | 11.6\% |
| Mountain | 744,206 | 30.3\% | 14.9\% | 15.0\% | 20.9\% | 10.4\% | 8.5\% |
| Pacific | 1,797,907 | 25.4\% | 12.1\%* | 10.0\% | 22.7\% | 8.4\% | 21.1\% |

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access and Cost Trends. 1998 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component.
Note: Definitions and descriptions of the methods used for this survey can be found in the Technical Appendix.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
-- Data suppressed due to high standard errors or no reported values in cell.
Percents may not add to $100 \%$ because of rounding.

Table III.B.3.a(1998) Standard error for percent of number of full-time State and local government employees by government type and size and census division: United States, 1998

| Division | All State and local governments | State governments | Local governments |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Less than 250 employees | $\begin{array}{r} 250-999 \\ \text { employees } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000-4,999 \\ & \text { employees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5,000-9,999 } \\ & \text { employees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000 \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { employees } \end{array}$ |
| United States | 145,470 | 0.00\% | 0.77\% | 0.98\% | 1.28\% | 0.48\% | 0.00\% |
| Census division: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 40,376 | 0.00\% | 2.67\% | 6.99\% | 7.10\%* | 0.00\% | -- |
| Middle Atlantic | 134,419 | 0.00\% | 1.30\% | 3.55\% | 3.38\% | 2.63\% * | 0.00\% |
| East North Central | 76,888 | 0.00\% | 2.16\% | 2.86\% | 3.75\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% |
| West North Central | 67,408 | 0.00\% | 3.18\% | 2.94\% | 7.27\%* | 0.85\% | -- |
| South Atlantic | 89,152 | 0.00\% | 1.40\% | 1.35\% | 3.45\% | 0.82\% | 0.00\% |
| East South Central | 38,325 | 0.00\% | 2.38\% | 2.20\% | 3.90\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% |
| West South Central | 63,882 | 0.00\% | 1.88\% | 3.59\% | 3.22\% | 0.64\% | 0.00\% |
| Mountain | 28,183 | 0.00\% | 2.29\% | 1.58\% | 3.32\% | 2.38\% | 0.00\% |
| Pacific | 120,092 | 0.00\% | 5.12\%* | 1.98\% | 5.46\% | 1.61\% | 0.00\% |

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access and Cost Trends. 1998 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component.
Note: Definitions and descriptions of the methods used for this survey can be found in the Technical Appendix.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
- Data suppressed due to high standard errors or no reported values in cell.

Standard errors of zero indicate that all governments in the category are in the survey.
Percents may not add to $100 \%$ because of rounding.

